

**6649. Misbranding of P P P Prickly Ash Poke Root Potassium and Stillingia. U. S. \* \* \* v. 5 Cases \* \* \* of P P P Prickly Ash Poke Root Potassium and Stillingia. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 8908. I. S. No. 4228-p. S. No. E-1006.)

On March 30, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 cases, each containing one dozen bottles of "P P P Prickly Ash Poke Root Potassium and Stillingia," consigned by F. V. Lippmann, Savannah, Ga., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 19, 1918, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part:

(On the package) "P P P \* \* \* a Valuable Remedy for Syphilis and Scrofulas and is recommended for Rheumatism, Gout, Old Sores, Glandular Enlargements, and all conditions arising from Blood Poison

(On the circular)" Liver Complaints, and all other concomitant symptoms, such as Jaundice, Headache, Bilious Eruptions, Indigestion, Languor, and General Derangement of the System \* \* \*

"For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache

"For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter Pimples, Salt Rheum, Scald Head \* \* \*.

"After Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Pneumonia, Nervousness, Nervous Headaches, and Nervous Dyspepsia \* \* \*.

"Eczema, Herpes, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Camp Itch Distress after Eating, pains in the back, headache \* \* \*.

"Enlargement, Ulceration and Exfoliation of the Bones. Diseases of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Fits, Epileptic Fits, Neuralgia, Melancholy, Sore Eyes, Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings \* \* \* Syphilis and Scrofula \* \* \* For Tumors, Ulcers and Sores \* \* \* For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Pustules, \* \* \* Boils \* \* \* all diseases of the blood, bones, and tissues, the kidneys and bladder, the bowels, stomach and digestive organs, the heart and nervous system, the generative organs of either sex, the lungs and bronchials, the mouth, throat and nasal cavities, and in all cases of animal or vegetable blood poisoning \* \* \* Necrosis of the bones \* \* \* Ulcerated or swollen glands, abscesses \* \* \* Carbuncles \* \* \* Hip Disease, white swellings, King's evil, sore eyes of scrofulous origin, kidney and liver disease."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the above quoted statements, borne on the cartons and circulars, regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the article, were false and misleading and false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effect claimed for it.

On May 16, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**6650. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. \* \* \* v. 400 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Product ordered destroyed.** (F. & D. No. 8909. I. S. No. 1480-p. S. No. E-1097.)

On or about April 3, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 400 cases, each containing 48 cans of tomato pulp, consigned by the Southern Packing Co., Baltimore, Md., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Tampa, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about November 15, 1917, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Merit Brand Tomato Pulp."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On January 10, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*